

Revelation of a specific local ...

S/044/62/030/00/122/127  
B160/B102

where  $x_i$  and  $y_i$  are the deviations of the instantaneous values of the potential from its mean value (in some cases the electrical zero is taken as the mean value). The correlation coefficients are calculated every 0.0 sec. for the preceding second (50 or 60 read-off points) and also for the whole interval from the time the instruction is completed and the answer begins. The correlograms for the three electroencephalogram pairs are compared with different instructions. Conclusions are drawn on the bioelectrical activity of the different sections of the cortex on the basis of the correlograms. The electroencephalograms of five subjects (4 minutes recording in all) obtained at different times were processed. It was discovered that the bioelectrical activity of different sections of the cortex depends on the form of mental activity. In particular, when executing the instruction "Imagine clearly the picture 'Morning in a Pine Wood'", the potential of the visual cortex is higher than the potential of the lower frontal region; the opposite picture is observed upon the instruction "12.16". These and other similar ratios of the potentials, according to the author, can be random only with a probability of 0.01. It is pointed out that regularities of this kind cannot be revealed with unipolar electrodes, and the possible physiological reasons

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Revelation of a specific local ...

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for this are discussed. The difficulties arising from errors in placing the electrodes are indicated, and the possibility of using computers for processing the electroencephalograms is pointed out. It is reported that the applicability of the correlation coefficient as an index reflecting the connexion between the channels of the electroencephalogram was checked by the author for 500 potential reading points and "convincing statistical evidence of the linearity of regression was obtained". Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 3/3

GENKIN, A.A.; MEDVEDEV, V.I.; SHEK, M.P.

Some principles for the development of correcting tables to be used for  
the evaluation of the information processing rate. Vop. psichol. 9 no.1:  
104-110 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova,  
Leningrad.

(Information theory in psychology)

MOISEYEVA, N.I.; GENKIN, A.A.

Results of the use of a nonparametric statistical procedure in  
the analysis of electroencephalograms in cerebrovascular diseases.  
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.8:1147-1152 '63.

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.K. Bogorodinskiy) I  
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova i  
kafedra spetsial'noy fiziologii (zav. - dotsent Ye.E. German) Vo-  
yенно-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.  
(MIRA 17:10)

GENKIN, A.A.

Asymmetry in the phase length of an electroencephalogram observed  
in the course of mental activity. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.6:1460-  
1463 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova. Predstavлено  
akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.  
(Electroencephalography) (Thought and thinking)

GENKIN, A.A.; GUBLER, Ye.V.

Application of sequential statistical analysis for differential diagnosis and the use of this method for the differentiation of two forms of burn disease. Prim. mat. metod. v biol. no.3:174-185 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya, Leningrad.

GENKIN, A.A.; ZAKHAROV, V.K.; TIKHONOV, V.I.

Automatic analysis of the duration of ascending and descending phases of electroencephalographic oscillations. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 14 no.3:553-561 May-Ju '64. (MRA 17:11)

1. Kirov Military Medical Academy and Leningrad Polytechnical Institute, Leningrad.

CHIKIN, A. A.

Medium level of the asymmetry in the duration of  $\delta$ -rhythm phases  
and the rate of information processing in the visual-motor system.  
Biophysika 10 no. 5:868-873 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vozvanno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni S. M. Kirova,  
Leningrad.

GUBLER, Ye.V.; POLONSKIY, Yu.Z.; GENKIN, A.A.; KORYTOVA, M.Yu.

Early detection of the forms of burn disease by means of  
differential diagnosis tables. Eksper. khir. i anest. 9  
no.5:17-21 S-0 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Khirurgicheskaya klinika (nachal'nik - prof. T.Yu.  
Ar'yev) i nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (nachal'nik -  
doktor med. nauk, Ye. V. Gubler) Vojenno-meditsinskoy ordona  
Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova i Leningradskogo universiteta  
imeni A.A.Zhdanova.

GENKIN, A.B.

Electrolytic decalcination of pyramids of the temporal bone. Arkh.  
pat., Moskva 15 no. 1:54-55 Jan-Feb 1953. (CLML 24:2)

1. Of the Otolaryngological Clinic (Head -- Prof. A. M. Matanson),  
Khar'kov Medical Institute (Director -- Docent I. P. Kononenko).

GENKIN, A.B., kand.med.nauk

Giant cell tumor of the mastoid process. Vest, oto-rin, 19 no.4;  
92-94 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ucha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. A.M. Matanzon) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(MASTOID, neoplasms  
giant cell tumor of mastoid process, clin. aspects & surg.)  
(GIANT CELL TUMORS  
mastoid process, clin. aspects & surg.)

GENKIN, A.B., kand.med.nauk, EBICH, E.M., kand.med.nauk

Cochleovestibular disorders in increased cerebrospinal pressure.  
Vrach.delo no.4:367-369 Ap'58

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra bolezney ucha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. A.M. Matanzon)  
i kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. G.D. Leshchenko)  
Kharkovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(HEARING)  
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)

GENKIN, A.B., kand.med.nauk

Improved method of electrolytic decalcination of the pyramids of the temporal bone. Vest.oto.-rin.20 no.4:90-91 J1-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz knfedry bolezney ukh, gorla, i nosa (zav. - prof. A.M. Matanzon [deceased]) i iz knfedry neorganicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. T.V. Ass) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PETROUS BONE, dis.  
calcinosis, ther., electrolytic decalcination (Rus))

(ELECTROLYSIS,  
electrolytic decalcination in calcinosis of petrous  
pyramids (Rus))

(CALCIFICATION,  
ame (Rus))

GENKIN, A.B., kand.med.nauk

Further reduction of the period of decalcification in the electrolytic treatment of the pyramids of the human temporal bone. Zhur.ush., nos.1 gorl.bol. 21 no.6:55-57 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry neorganicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. T.V.Ass) i kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent D.Ye.Rozengauz) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TEMPORAL BONE)

(ELECTROLYSIS IN MEDICINE)

GENKIN, A.B., kand.med.nauk

Morphological changes in the acoustic organ under the effect  
of an explosive wave. Zhur.ush. nos. 1 gorl. bol. 23 no.2:  
69-75 Mr-Apr'63. (MIRA 16:8)  
(BLAST EFFECT) (EAR—WOUNDS AND UNJURIES)

BYKHTIN, A.G., akademik [deceased]; G. BKTIN, I.V.; FILIN, V.,  
A.A.; CHAPLUN, T.N., doktor geol.-miner. nauk

[structural and textural characteristics endogenetic  
ores] Strukturno-teksturnye osobennosti endogennykh rud.  
[by] A.G. Bykhtin i dr. Morkva, Nedra, 1964. 597 p.  
(MIRKA 17:8)

PA 156T77

GENKIN, A. D.

USSR/Minerals - Violarite  
Ore Deposits

Mar/Apr 50

"Violarite From Copper-Nickel Deposits," A. D.  
Genkin, 8 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 2

Describes violarite (mineral from linnaeite  
group), which was accurately established by Gen-  
kin for first time for deposits of the USSR.  
Because of lack of knowledge, this mineral is  
frequently mistaken for other minerals and de-  
scribed sometimes as polydymite and sometimes

156T77

USSR/Minerals - Violarite  
(Contd)

Mar/Apr 50

as bravoite. Finds that violarite in deposits  
of copper-nickel sulfide ores is formed mainly  
by replacement of pentlandite.

156T77

*2.4*

**Regular intergrowths of magnetite and pyrrhotite.** A. D. Lukanin, *Zapoved. Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Muz. zhurn.* (Murmansk) 1962, issue mineral 179, 250 (1960). In Cu-Ni sulphide deposits, the paragenesis magnetite-pyrrhotite is rather frequent, and constantly accompanied by a regular intergrowth of very flat magnetite octahedra with the normal (111) = c axis of pyrrhotite. These hexagonal outlined thin tabular magnetite crystals are similar to those in magnetite, for which the same law of intergrowth is valid (111) (001). An explanation from the structural analogies of these layers is difficult, since the O atoms in magnetite (111) are much differently spaced than the S atoms in pyrrhotite. In polished sections cut perpendicular to (001), or inclined to the basis, the intergrowth magnetite blades are observed as lath-shaped inclusions between the cleavage planes of pyrrhotite.

W. J.

USSR/Geology - Paragenesis

Mar/Apr 51

"Paragenetic Associations of Minerals in Fe-Ni-S and Fe-Ni-S-O Systems," A. G. Betekhtin, A. D. Genkin

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geol" No 2, pp 28-44

Study of paramagnetic assocn of iron and nickel sulfides revealed, during endogenous ore-forming processes, nickel presents more similarity to sulfur than to oxygen. Nickel sulfides combine into more frequent sulfurous compd than iron. Natural nickel oxides are rare, while ferrous oxide is abundant. Cobalt is often found as isomorphous admixt to iron.

LC

180T54

GENKIN, A.D.

Ilvaite from deposits of copper nickel sulfide ores. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va  
82 no. 2:138-140 '53. (MLRA 6:6)  
(CA 47 no. 22:12148 '53) (Ilvaite)

GENKIN, A.D.

2

"Inheritance" phenomena of twinned crystal structures in  
zamining. A. D. Genkin. Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineralog.  
Obrashchenia (Ussr. Akad. Nauk. Mineral.) 83, 161-8 (1954). [No 2.]

The close structural relations existing between the minerals sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and stannite are the reason for the frequently observed oriented intergrowths. These are also easily observed in polished sections after etching with aqua regia, and show particularly well-developed intimate twinnings in the structure of sphalerite. The replacement of this mineral by secondary chalcopyrite and (or) stannite follows the primary twinning planes. The metasomatic replacement is characterized especially by the transition of  $Zn^{++}$  ions into the surrounding soln., and its exchange with  $Cu^{++}$  and  $Sn^{++}$  which enter the crystal structure of the remaining framework of the  $S^{--}$  anions. This "skeleton" is not changed by the replacement reactions; the structure of the products is "inherited" from the primary sphalerite. W. Bical

GENKIN, A.D.

USSR.

*Corrosion and replacement of quartz by sulfides. A. D.*  
Genkin, Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva ~~Imeni Lomonosova~~ [No. 6]  
208-6 (1964).—The investigation of hydrothermal ores in [No. 6]  
reflected light shows beautiful replacement structures, and  
even complete pseudomorphs of tetrahedrite after quartz,  
often assoc. with chalcopyrite and bornite. Tourmaline is  
also sometimes replaced by tetrahedrite. A rarer occurrence  
is that of stannite replacing quartz in sphalerite ores.  
Stannite is always the youngest ore in this assoc. and forms  
veinlets in sphalerite. Siderite and cassiterite are in local  
paragenesis with such sphalerite ores. A third type of  
replacement is that of quartz by galena, accompanied by  
scaly sercite. The replacements of quartz by a sulfide  
mineral are much more frequent than has been previously  
assumed. They are particularly typical in ore deposits of  
the Au sulfide, the cassiterite sulfide, and the Pb Zn sulfide  
type. It is highly probable that these late-hydrothermal  
reactions are connected with an increasing alk. of circulat-  
ing solns. of Na silicate compn., indicated, e.g., by the  
occurrence of water-clear albite crystals surrounding plago-  
clase crystals.

W. Bissel

AC

Genkin, A. D.

USSR/ Minerals - Crystallography

Card 1/1 Pub. 46 - 12/21

Authors : Genkin, A. D.

Title : Some peculiarities of the internal structure of the grains of pyrrhotine from deposits of copper-nickel sulphide

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. Geol. 20/2, 114 - 120, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : A description is given of interesting peculiarities of the internal structure of grains of pyrrhotine observed during the study of large-crystal pyrrhotine ores. These peculiarities which consist in the small amount of the spread of twinning or the pyrrhotine and structures of decomposition of solid solutions of nickel in pyrrhotine, cause an increase in the size of the grains of pyrrhotine. Two references: 1 German; 1 USSR (1932-1949). Illustrations.

Institution : ....

Submitted : April 23, 1954

SHIPULIN, Fedor Kuz'mich; BETEKHTIN, A.G., akademik, glavnnyy red.; GENKIN,  
A.D., otvetstvennyy red.; MOSOV, G.I., red. izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, O.N.,  
tekhn. red.

[Intrusive rocks of the southeastern Maritime Territory in connection  
with their mineralization] Intruzivnye porody iugo-vostochnogo Pri-  
noriia i sviaz' s nimi orudienenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,  
1957. 281 p. (Akademiiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mest-  
rozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.8).  
(Maritime Territory--Rocks, Igneous) (MIRA 11:3)

GENKIN, A D

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1773

Betekhtin, Anatoliy Georgiyevich, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Genkin,  
Anna Aleksandrovna Filimonova, and Tat'yana Nikolayevna Shadlun

Tekstury i struktury rud (Texture and Structure of Ore Minerals)  
Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 434 p. 12,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh  
mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii.

Ed.: A.G. Betekhtin, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House:  
N.G. Derzhavina; Tech. Ed.: O.A. Gurova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petrographers, exploration and  
mining geologists, and scientists concerned with the physico-  
chemical processes in ore deposition.

COVERAGE: This monograph describes the structural-textural conditions  
in ore deposition leading to the formation of minerals, and

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Texture and Structure of Ore Minerals

SOV/1773

discusses the theory of ore deposition based on the results of many years studies by such leading Soviet geologists as P.F. Andrushchenko, A.D. Genkin, A.T. Suslov, A.A. Filimoneva, G. I. Bushinskiy, O.A. Vorob'yeva, A.A. Godovikov, I.V. Dubrova, V.N. Lebedev, V.P. Loginov, B.P. Krotov, D.V. Matorin, V.S. Myasnikov, D.O. Ontoyev, N.V. Pavlov, M.M. Povilaytis, O.P. Polyakova, N.M. Prokopenko, Ye. A. Radkevich, I.A. Rukavishnikova, G.A. Sokolov, A.I. Tishkin, A.L. Yanitskiy. The book is likewise based on the more direct contributions of scientists associated with the various branches of the AN SSSR, the Mineralogical Museum imeni A.Ye. Fersman, the Moscow State University imeni Lomonosov, the Department of Mineral Resources of the MITsMZ (Moscow Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold imeni Kalinin, the research and industrial organizations belonging to the Ministry of Geology and the Conservation of Mineral Resources, the academies of the various union republics, and other geological and geological survey organizations. These include: G.A. Avaliani, S.T. Badalov, G.P. Barsanov, Ya. N. Belevtsev, Yu.S. Borodayev, V.A. Vakhrushev, A.S. Golikov, G.I. Gorbunov, D.P. Dolidze, D.A. Zenkov, N.S. Zontov, T.V. Ivanitskiy, S.A. Kashin, A.F. Korshinskiy, V.N. Kotlyar,

Card 2/9

Texture and Structure of Ore Minerals

SOV/1773

P.I. Kutyukhin, I.K. Latysh, A.A. Luyk, V.T. Matveyenko, V.D. Nikitin, L.N. Ovchinnikov, A.P. Pereleyayev, N.V. Petrovskaya, V.E. Poyarkov, D.V. Rundkvist, I.Z. Samsonov, V.I. Smirnov, L.N. Khetchikov, I.N. Chirkov, A.D. Shcheglov, K.F. Shcherbakova, Yu.Yu. Yurok. The authors likewise express their thanks to the following members of the IGEM AN SSSR: A.Ya. Kraynyukova, M.M. Orlova, N.F. Boreykina (thin sections laboratory) and V.A. Kuz'min, V.N. Zaytsev (photographic laboratory). Chapters II, III, IV, V, XV, XVI, XVIII, XIX were written by A.G. Betekhtin, chapters I, VII, XIII, XIV, XVII by T.N. Shadlun, chapters VIII, IX, XI by A.D. Genkin, and chapter XII by A.A. Filimonova. Chapter VI was written by A.G. Betekhtin and T.N. Shadlun, and chapter X by Betekhtin and A.D. Genkin. There are 392 photographs and diagrams, 3 tables and 191 references of which 118 are Soviet, 36 English, and 35 German.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
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GENKIN, A.D.

Concerning the article of H. Bizouard and H. Rering "An  
investigation of sphalerite" (from "Geol. Fören. i Fören i  
Stokh. Förh., "B. 80, H. 3, 1959). Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.2:  
107-108 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Sphalerite)

GEMKIN, A.D.

Recrystallization of sulfide metacolloid ores. Geol. rud. mestorozh.  
no. 4:134-136 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii  
i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Sulfides--Crystals)

GEMKIN, A.D.

Occurrence and composition of platinum minerals in ores of  
the Noril'sk deposit. Geol.rud.mestorosh. no.6:74-84  
(MIRA 13:7)  
M-D '59.

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimiil AN SSSR.  
(Noril'sk region--Platinum minerals)

BETEKHTIN, A.G.; VOL'FSO<sup>N</sup>, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.; DUBROVSKIY, V.N.; YEROPEYEV,  
B.N.; KONSTANTINOV, R.M.; MATERIKOV, M.P.; SOKOLOV, G.A.; STRAKHOV,  
N.M.; TATARINOV, P.M.; TOMSON, I.N.; SHADLUN, T.N.; SHATALOV, Ye.T.;  
SHIPULIN, F.K.

Oleg Dmitrievich Levitskii; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.2:  
3-6 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Levitskii, Oleg Dmitrievich, 1909-1961)

GENKIN, A.D.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.V.; YAKOVLEVSKAYA, T.A.

Occurrences of apatite in copper-nickel sulfide ores in the  
Noril'sk deposit. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.2:100-108 Mr-<sup>Ap</sup>  
'61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdneiy, petrografii, mineralogii  
& geokhimii AN SSSR.  
(Noril'sk region—Apatite)

GRINKIN, A.D.; KOROLEV, N.V.

Method for determining small mineral grains in ores. Geol.rud.-  
mestorozh. no.5:64-79 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii  
i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva, i Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut,  
Leningrad.

(Mineralogy, Determinative)

### General (A-D)

GENKIN, A.D.; ZVIAGINTSEV, O.Ye.

"Vyssotskite," a new sulfide of palladium and nickel. Zap.Vses.  
min. ob-va 91 no.6:718-725 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestoroshdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimi i AN SSSR i Institut obshchey i neorgani-  
cheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Sulfides) (Palladium) (Nickel)

GENKIN, A.B.; ZHURAVLEV, N.N.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.M.

"Moncheir" and "Kotul'skiy" new minerals and the composition of  
michenerite. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 92 no.1:33-50 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii  
i geokhimii AN SSSE i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni  
Lomonosova.  
(Monchegorsk region—Minerals)

GENKIN, A.D.; MURAV'YEVA, I.V.

Indite and jalindite, new indium minerals. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 92 no.4:  
445-457 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii  
i geokhimii (IGEM) AN SSSR, Moskva.

VOL'FSON, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.

Conference on the problem of postmagmatic ore formation held in  
Prague. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.1:113-122 Ja-F '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

VLASOV, K.A.; BELOV, N.V.; VOL'FSOM, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.; GINZBURG, A.I.;  
LUKIN, L.I.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S.; SALTYKOVA, V.S.; SAUKOV, A.A.;  
SOKOLOV, G.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I.; SHADUIN, T.N.

Konstantin Avtonomovich Nenadkevich, 1830-1963; obituary. Geol.  
rud. mestorozh. 6 no.1:123-125 Ja-F '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

CHUKHROV, P.V.; GENKIN, A.D.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.; RADOMA, G.V.

Smythite from iron ore sediments in the Kerch Peninsula. Lit.  
i pol. iskop. no.2:60-69 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, mineralogii,  
petrografii i geokhimii, Moskva.

GRUEN, A.D.; CORRIVILLE, M.C.

Find of personnel in the Schatzberg Building, (In 1007  
Mita). Trudy Mita, 1007-100-165.  
(MTRA 1813)

SENKIN, A. S. 3. 10. 1970, 6. V.

Transferred to replotting from the North Park deposit. Truly Min. min.  
10. 10. 2000. 214 165. (MIRA 18:8)

VINOGRADOV, A.P.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I.;  
AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; VINOGRADOV, V.I.; VOL'FSON, F.I.; GEMKIN, A.D.;  
DANCHEV, V.I., LUKIN, L.I.; OZERCOVA, N.A.; PEREL'MAN, A.I.; REKHARSKIY,  
V.I.; SMORCHKOV, I.Ye.; FEODOT'YEV, K.M.; SHADLUN, T.N.; SHIPULIN, F.K.

Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Saukov, 1902-1964; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh.  
7 no.1:124-125 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

GENKIN, A.D.; LOGINOV, V.P.; ORGANOVA, N.I.

Relations and characteristics of the distribution of hexagonal  
and monoclinal pyrrhotites in ores. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 7  
no.3:3-24 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.

GENKIN, Avgust Emmanuilovich; BAKLANOV, N.A., retsenzent; PETROV, A.M., retsenzent; BOCHAROVA, Yu.F., red.

[Equipment of chemical plants] Oborudovanie khimicheskikh zavodov. Moskva, Vysshiaia shkola, 1965. 327 p.  
(MIRA 18:5)

GENKIN, A.G.

Functional state of the cardiovascular system in vibration sickness.  
Uch. zap. Mosk. nauch.issl.inst.san. i gig. no.7:57-62 '60.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)  
(VIBRATION-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

L 01800-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/EM  
ACC NR: AP6030640 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0171/0171

INVENTOR: Timm, A. A.; Genkin, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of eliminating buckling in aircraft skins made of sheet metal.  
Class 7, No. 92634

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966,  
171

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft material, sheet metal, buckling, riveting

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of eliminating buckling in aircraft skins made of sheet metal. The metal sheets are placed on the framework in an assembly block and are heated to 60—70C by passing slow-voltage electric currents through them after which, while they are tight, holes are drilled in the sheets, and they are riveted to the framework. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 04Aug50/

Card 1/1 b1a

VYALOV, A.M.; BAGNOVA, M.D.; VASIL'YEV, A.S.; PUSHKINA, N.N.; YUSHKEVICH, L.B.; BULYCHEV, G.V.; BYLOV, I.S.; GENKIN, A.G.; ZHIDKOVA, L.V.; ZHIGULINA, L.A.

Early changes in the state of health of workers in the cumene process of phenol and acetone production. Uch. zap. Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. san. i gig. no. 9:13-16 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

\*

VYALOV, A.M.; BAGNOVA, M.D.; KUBLANOVA, P.S.; PUSHKINA, N.N.; BULYCHEV, G.V.;  
BYLOV, I.S.; GENKIN, A.G.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, M.P.; SKLYANSKAYA, V.S.

Changes in the health of workers engaged in the production of  
synthetic fatty acids. Uch.zap. Mosk.nauch.-issl. inst. san.  
i gig. no.9:50-54 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

GENKIN, A.G.

Examination of the cardiovascular system in workers, using  
progressive anoxemia as an indicator. Uch.znp. Mosk.nauch.  
issl. inst. san. i gig. no.9:59-62 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

\*

VYALOV, A.M.; BAGNOVA, M.D.; BULYCHEV, G.V.; BYLOV, I.S.; GENKIN, A.G.;  
KUBLANOVA, P.S.; PUSHKINA, N.N.; YUSHKEVICH, L.B.

Comparative evaluation of health conditions in workers employed in  
producing synthetic fatty acids and higher fatty alcohols. Gig. i  
san. 26 no.4:15-21 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erishmana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
RSFSR.

(CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES---HYGIENIC ASPECTS)  
(ACIDS, FATTY---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ALCOHOLS---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

L 5389-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(1)  
ACC NR: AP5027269 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/005/0040/0044

AUTHORS: Vysotskaya, I. V. (Leningrad); Oenkin, A. L. (Leningrad); Zhukovskiy, M. I. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: Two-dimensional flow of ideal conducting gas in crossed electric and magnetic fields

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1965, 40-44

TOPIC TAGS: MHD, electric field, magnetic field, electric conductivity, Reynolds number, approximation method

ABSTRACT: The flow of a two-dimensional, ideal, variable conductivity gas is analyzed, using an approximation technique. The coordinate system for the problem is shown in Fig. 1. All Hall effects are neglected, the applied fields are assumed to be constant, and the electric conductivity is a function of pressure and temperature. The governing hydromagnetic equations are expanded in powers

Card 1/3

1111 1283

L 5389-66  
ACC NR: AP5027269

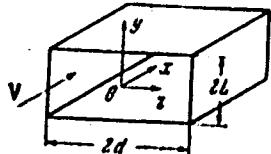


Fig. 1

of the magnetic Reynolds number  $R_m$  and the interaction parameter  $S$

$$(S = \frac{\sigma_0 LB_{00}^2}{\rho_0 M_0})$$

in the following manner

$$z = z_{00} + Sz_1 + R_m z_2 + S^2 z_3 + SR_m z_4 + R_m^2 z_5 + \dots$$

where  $z$  represents the various flow parameters. The resulting set of equations is given up to second order in  $z$ , and expressions are derived for  $u_1$ ,  $p_1$ ,  $B_{x2}$  and  $B_{y2}$ . It is shown that the  $SR_m$  expansion can be regrouped as follows

$$z = z_{00} + S(z_1 + R_m z_4 + R_m^2 z_5 + \dots) + S^2(z_3 + R_m z_6 + R_m^2 z_{11} + \dots) + \dots$$

(z = u, v, p, p)

for  $z = u, v, \Omega, p$  and

$$z = z_{00} + R_m(z_1 + Sz_4 + S^2 z_7 + \dots) + R_m^2(z_3 + Sz_6 + S^2 z_{11} + \dots) + \dots$$

(z =  $B_x, B_y$ )

Card 2/3

L 5389-66

ACC NR: AP5027269

for  $a = B_x$  and  $B_y$ . An analogous solution can be obtained in the  $xs$ -plane. Orig. art. has 30 equations.

SUB CODE: ME, EM SUBM DATE: 21Sep64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3

GREBENNIK, Georgiy Ivanovich; VASYUTIN, Nikolay Dmitriyevich; GENKIN, Arkadiy Lazarevich; STOLBOV, Gennadiy Radionovich; ZUBOV, Vladimir Osipovich; LETUCHIY, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; GORODETSKIY, Vladimir Il'ich; YESYUNIN, Boris Stepanovich; RENSKAYA, T.A., red.; SKOBELING, L.V., red. izd-va; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Operating DR-30/50 engines on ships of the Caspian Ship Line] Opyt ekspluatacii dvigatelei DR-30/50 na sudakh Kaspiskogo parokhodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 50 p. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Marine diesel engines)

21113  
S/531/59/000/028/003/005

10.9010

AUTHORS: Dubov, A. S., and A. L. Genkin

TITLE: Determination of Vertical Wind Gusts From Accelerograph  
Recording Traces

SERIAL: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I. Voyeykova.  
Trudy, no. 98, Voprosy aviatcionnoy meteorologii, 38-42. 1959

TEXT: A formula is derived whereby it is made possible to ascertain only the effects of wind components on vertical overload values recorded by accelerographs, especially during periods of strong aircraft turbulence. This work was undertaken because at the present time, investigations concerned with determining vertical wind gusts from accelerograph registrations of overloads at the aircraft's center of gravity have been restricted to the assumption of the pilot's non-interference in controlling the aircraft. During periods of strong aircraft turbulence, however, this assumption can not be valid because the pilot must interfere in order to avoid an accident. In order to take into consideration the effect of the pilot's maneuvering on the vertical overload registrations, additional information on the kinematics and dynamics of

X

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21113  
S/531/59/000/098/003/005

Determination of Vertical Wind Gusts...

a particular rudder control is required. L.S. Gandin in this symposium on aeronautical meteorology (Ref.1: Trudy, GGO, no. 98, 1959, 17-37) takes into account the effect of an autopilot on attenuating turbulent oscillations of a flying aircraft. Here, a more general postulation of the problem is of interest. By generalizing M.I. Yudin's well known set of equations describing a controlled aircraft (without the pilot's interference) for the case of the pilot's changing the elevator's position which results in an additional moment of forces in the longitudinal plane, a set of equations associating six functions - pulsations of the horizontal and vertical speeds of both the aircraft and of the wind, the pitch angle, and the elevator displacement - is derived. But since the purpose of this article is to take into account the effect of the pilot's maneuvering, a simpler and more widely used approximate method, which excludes the pitch angle and horizontal pulsations of the aircraft's speed from the analysis, is obtained by ignoring horizontal motions. With the use of this approximate method, which involves the solution of two simultaneous equations, the pitch angle is eliminated, and expressions for pulsations of the vertical wind speeds are obtained and rewritten in final form in such a manner that terms pertaining to the elevator displacement with respect to time compensate for ✓

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S/531/59/000/098/001/000

Determination of Vertical Wind Gusts...

"non-wind" components of the recorded vertical overloads, and only the "wind" components remain. This derivation, however, cannot be treated as a relationship making it possible to determine the contribution of the elevator's displacement by the pilot to calculated values of the wind speed. The list of references contain three Soviet sources. The Russian abstract of this article appeared in Referativnyy Zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 12, Ref. no. 15968. There are 3 references, all Soviet.

✓

Card 3/3

ANASHKIN, I.A., kapitan 1 ranga; BARABOLYA, P.D., polkovnik yuridicheskoy sluzhby; VOLKOV, A.S., inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga; VOROB'YEV, A.P., kapitan 1 ranga; VASIL'YEV, I.V., kapitan 1 ranga zapasa; VYUNENKO, N.P., kand.voyenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga; GENKIN, A.L., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, inzhener-kontr-admiral; YEREMENKO, B.I.a., kapitan 1 ranga; ZVEREV, B.I., kand.istor.nauk, mayor; KAZANKOV, A.A., kapitan 1 ranga; KOZIN, K.K., kapitan 1 ranga zapasa; KOLYADA, N.I., kapitan 1 ranga zapasa; KULINICH, D.D., inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga; LOBACH-ZHUCHENKO, M.B., dotsent, inzhener-kapitan 2 ranga zapasa; MASHAROV, A.I., polkovnik zapasa; MYASISHCHEV, V.I., inzhener kontr-admiral; PETROV, L.G., kapitan 1 ranga v otstavke; PROKOF'YEV, V.M., kapitan 1 ranga; POZNAKHIRKO, A.S., kapitan 1 ranga zapasa;

(Continued on next card)

ANASHKIN, I.A.---(continued) Card 2.  
PYASKOVSKIY, G.M., polkovnik; SINITSYN, N.I., polkovnik. Prinimali  
uchastiye: ANDREYEV, V.V., kapitan 1 ranga; IVANOV, V.P., inzhener-  
kapitan 2 ranga; CHERNOUS'KO, L.D., inzhener-kapitan 1 ranga;  
SHIKANOV, Ye.P., inzhener-kapitan 2 ranga. FADEYEV, V.G., vitse-  
admiral zapasa, slavnnyy red.; GERNGROSS, V.M., kapitan 1 ranga zapas-  
sa, red.; STAROV, N.N., kapitan 1 ranga v otstavke, red.; SOKOLOVA,  
G.F., tekhn.red.

[Marine dictionary] Morskoi slovar'. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.  
SSSR. Vol.2. O - IA. 1959. 1440 p. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Naval art and science--Dictionaries).  
(Merchant marine--Dictionaries)

L 0144-66 ET(1)/EPA(sp)-2/EWA(d)/EPA(w)-2/T-2/3 A(m)-2 IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5016655

UR/0382/65/000/002/0080/0088  
533.95 : 538.4 : 621.313.12

AUTHOR: Benenson, E. B.; Genkin, A. L. 44,55

TITLE: Fringe effects in a magnetohydrodynamic generator 21,44,55

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 2, 1965, 80-88

TOPIC TAGS: MHD generator. electrode potential, electric insulator

ABSTRACT: The dependance of MHD generator efficiency on the fringe effects occurring in the converter channel is studied theoretically. The finite length of the insulators separating the continuous electrodes from the grounded parts is taken into account in computation of current and potential distributions in the channel. Also computed are losses due to return currents and ground leakage currents which depend on the insulator size. The problem is approximated by assuming that the first order approximation to the hydrodynamic parameters are known from computations for infinitely long channels and electrodes. It is shown that increase of insulator length, up to some limiting value, decreases losses and ground leakage. Fur-

Card 1/2

L 01466-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016655

thermore, extension of the magnetic field beyond the electrodes leads to an increase of the output power of the generator; however, ground leakage also increases. Orig. art. has: 19 formulas, 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Jan65

NO REF SOV: 007

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

SUB CODE: ME, EM

Card 2/2

I-8990-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/T-2/EWA(m)-2  
ACC NNR: AP5016696

IJP(c)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/65/003/003/0401/0408

71

B

AUTHOR: Genkin, A. L.

44.55

ORG: Central Boiler and Turbine Institute imeni I. I. Polzunov (Tsentral'nyy kot-  
loturbinnyy institut)

TITLE: Laminar magnetogasdynamic boundary layer on the conducting surface in crossed electric and magnetic fields

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 3, 1965, 401-408TOPIC TAGS: laminar boundary layer, MHD flow, MHD generator

ABSTRACT: A solution for the boundary layer of the laminar magnetogasdynamic flow on a conducting surface is obtained for the case of a constant temperature of the flow core. Processes determined by thermal emissivity and other indirect processes are neglected. The solution is derived from the kinetic flow equations and appropriate boundary conditions by using an expansion for the stream function, and a similar expansion for the normalized temperature. The iterative solutions are shown to converge rapidly. The method employed allows the determination of temperature, velocity, and electrical conductivity profiles existing in the boundary layer in crossed electric and magnetic fields (for regimes with magnetic Reynolds number much less than unity). A method for computing friction at the electrodes is outlined. The results are applicable in

UDC: 538.4:532.526.2

Card 1/2

L 8990-66

ACC NR: AP5016696

the analysis of the boundary layer effects on the performance of MHD devices. Orig.  
art. has: 4 figures, 45 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,10/ SUBM DATE: 11 May 64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 10026-67 EWT(1)/EWP(m) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6034578

SOURCE CODE: UR/0382/66/000/003/0039/0044

48

AUTHOR: Benenson, E. B.; Genkin, A. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: End effects in a magnetohydrodynamic channel of a variable cross section

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 3, 1966, 39-44

TOPIC TAGS: MHD flow, MHD channel, magnetohydrodynamics, end effect

ABSTRACT: The authors analyzed a linearly diverging magnetohydrodynamic channel. The effects related to the finiteness of dimensions of electrodes and insulators, are determined as a function of the angle of opening of the channel. The results obtained show that the effects in a diverging channel are greater than in the case of a constant cross section. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 13 formulas.  
[Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 29Mar66/ORIG REF: 004/OTH REF: 001/

Card 1/1 egk

UDC: 533.95:538.4+621.313.12

GENKIN, D.M.

The intermediary metabolism reaction to the introduction of amino acids. III. The effect upon the content of lactic and oxalic acids in the blood. A. L. Yudkev, A. M. Genkin and R. P. Korshunova. Ark. fiz. med. (U. S. S. R.) 41, No. 1, 117-20 (1930); cf. C. A. 31, 6740. Glycine, alanine and glutamic acid were injected intravenously into dogs and the blood was analyzed 1 hr. later. These specific dynamically active acids produce a decrease in the blood lactic acid which is ascribed to a possible increase in the oxidation of methylglycolal or of pyruvic acid. Large amounts of glycine lead to an increase in the lactic acid ascribed to changes in the splitting and resynthesis of

carbohydrates. The blood oxalic acid increases after small amounts of glycine and remains unchanged after larger amounts. This paradoxical behavior of the (COOH)<sub>2</sub> is explained by the increased rate of its oxidation induced by the specific dynamic effect of the larger doses of glycine. IV. The effect of glycine upon the content of pyruvic acid and of glycogen in the blood. A. L. Yudkev, T. A. Polomukhina and V. A. Sheberbatova. *Ibid.* 121-3. Using the same technique as in preceding article the authors observed an increase in the pyruvic acid accompanied by a decrease in the lactic acid and an increase in the glycogen of the blood of dogs 1 hr. after intravenous injection of 0.1-0.5 g. glycine per kg. body weight. This is interpreted in the light of Neuberg's theories of the intermediary metabolism of carbohydrates. W. A. Perlweiz.

ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

George W. Hill

## PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

118

A micromethod of glycogen determination in blood. A. M. Genkin. *Biochimika* 3, 47-50 (1959).—The glycogen method of Simonovits (*C. A.* 50, 7517) is slightly altered, by using as precipitant (for 0.5-1.0 cc. hydrolyzed blood) 0.5 cc. of a 10%  $K_2SO_4$  soln., instead of the said  $NaCl$  soln. H. Cohen

Chair of Bröckw. med. inst. Sverlusk

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514720011-0"

SEARCHED

Glycogen content of blood cells and plasma. I. Effect of administration of glucose, insulin and adrenaline. A. McLennan. *Biokhimiya* 3, 410-51 (1968). Cf. 32, 108. A study was made of the glycogen content of whole blood, blood cells and plasma of a dog after injection of glucose, glucose with insulin and adrenaline. Whole blood of fasting animals contained 10.4 mg % glycogen, plasma, 1.0 mg. from 100 cc. of blood; cells, 8.6 mg from 100 cc. blood. The increase in blood glycogen on the injection of glucose or adrenaline and the decrease after injection of glucose with insulin, were due solely to changes in glycogen in the cells; the glycogen content of the plasma did not fluctuate. H. Cohen

BENKIN, D. B.

The glycogen content of whole blood, formed elements, and plasma of children and adults. A. M. Genkin, Bull. Inst. med. expér. U. S. S. R. 7, 381-81 (1919) (in Pidgin English). The glycogen (I) content of the blood of children 1.5-10 yrs. of age was 11.7-20.6 mg. % (av. 16.6 mg. %) and that of the blood of adults 18-30 yrs. of age was 7.7-11.7 mg. % (av. 9.6 mg. %). The I content of the blood of children 1.5-8 yrs. of age was 17.6 mg. % with 13.2 and 3.7 mg. % in the formed elements and plasma, resp., while the I content of the blood of adults 21-24 yrs. of age was 9.2 mg. % with 6.4 and 2.8 mg. % in the formed elements and plasma, resp. S. A. Karplus

116

CP

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The blood glycogen of children affected with cretinism. M. Genkin. *Bull. biol. med. exp. U. S. S. R.* 7, 280-10 (1939) (In English).--During the acute period of the disease, prior to the crisis, the glycogen content of the blood of children with cretinous psychosis varies from 18.0 to 34.4 mg. % (32.8 mg. % av.) as compared with a normal of 16.0 mg. %. A strongly pronounced leucocytosis also occurs. Immediately after the crisis considerable decreases in the I level and the leucocyte count of the blood are noted. During convalescence the leucocyte count gradually returns to normal, while the I content falls below normal to 13.5 mg. % on the average. There appears to be a direct correlation between the I content and leucocytosis. The high I level of the blood prior to the crisis is due to a sharp increase of the I content of the formed elements, with an insignificant increase in the plasma. S. A. Karasik

## ASA-LSA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

**Glycogen determination in blood.** A. M. Genkin. *Biochemica* 6, 231-8 (1941); cf. *C. A.* 32, 46187; 34, 46729.---The method of glycogen determination in blood, previously reported, is somewhat inaccurate, owing to the presence of reducing substances in the glycogen (opt. before hydrolysis). In addition, other substances besides glycogen may yield reducing compounds. It is recommended that the glycogen be hydrolyzed by saliva amylase. In a breaker vial, 1 cc. soln. of glycogen, there is added 2 cc. phosphate buffer (pH 6.8), 1 cc. 0.1 N NaCl and 1 cc. of a saliva soln. (saliva稀釋 with 10 vol. of water and filtered). In the control, the saliva soln. is boiled for 1 min. After the samples have stood 1.5 hrs. at 40°, the sugar formed is dectd. by the Hagedorn-Jensen method. The amt. of maltose obtained, multiplied by 1.77, gives the glycogen content. H. Priestley

113

Chair of Biochem. med. Inst., Lund, Sweden

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514720011-0"

Application of the Cd reagent in the precipitation of reducing substances in glycogen determination in blood. A. M. Oehring. Bull. soc. med. expér. U. R. S. S. 11, 124-6 (1941); Chem. Zentr. 1943, II, 51. Glycogen values in blood decreased on the av. from 10.1 to 7.5 mg. % on application of the Cd reagent; in the formed elements of the blood they decreased from 17.5 to 11.9 mg. %, and in plasma from 5.5 to 4.3 mg. %. Therefore, blood contains in its formed elements 2.24 mg. % and in plasma 0.72 mg. % of reducing substances. The quantities of these reducing substances are insignificant under physiol. conditions; in pathol. conditions they can increase considerably. A dysenteric patient showed 11.3 and 5.9 mg. %, a diabetic 9.0 and 4.7 mg. % of glycogen, without and with application of the Cd reagent, resp. Gerald Reed

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514720011-0"

116

The influence of nitrous oxide narcotics on carbohydrate metabolism. A. M. Golenin and G. M. Starkov. *Bull Akad Med. SSSR*, 1957-197-079-01001. When dogs were given a mixt. of 50% nitrous oxide-20% CO by means of a mask which permitted the exhaled air to be expelled into the atm., a 1-hr. exp. led to the increase of blood glycogen by 20%, of blood sugar by 20%, and blood lactic acid by 18% (arterial blood was used in the detns.). When, however, the same mixt. was introduced by means of a recirculating mask which permitted some rebreathing (the proportions of the amt. of recirculation are given, the mask is referred to as Starkov recirculating mask), the blood glycogen rose by 10%, sugar by 22%, and lactic acid by 52% after 1-hr. exp. The high lactic acid level is explained by the greater muscular activity necessary for operating the complete mask with various valves. The results are interpreted as showing no significant carbohydrate metabolism changes after nitrous oxide narcotics. If morphine-HCl (0.07-0.100 g./kg.) was administered to the dogs and after 20-30 min. was followed by the 80-20 mixt. of nitrous oxide-O<sub>2</sub> by using the nonrecirculating mask for 1 hr. the blood components showed changes which were analogous to those observed with administration of morphine alone, which, after 20-30 min., lowers glycogen slightly and raises sugar by 50% and lactic acid by 100%; these figures drop in 80-100 min. after morphine administration to normal levels of glycogen and lactic acid, while sugar remains high by 35-40%. G. M. Kostylevoff

Effect of massive doses of streptomycin on the acid alkali balance in septic patients and in healthy cases. A. M. Genkin and B. L. Genkin (Sverdlovsk Matern. Research Inst.), *Klin. Med. (U.S.S.R.)* 28, No. 3, 45-9 (1945).—Sulfamylonamide (8 g. daily) was administered orally and by injection to septic patients and healthy subjects for 5 days. Alk. reserve was little affected in septic cases (30-33 vol.-% CO<sub>2</sub>), but dropped to this level in healthy subjects from 50. Lactic acid rose slightly then returned to initial value in the sick, but continued to climb in healthy subjects up to 18 mg.% from normal (11.0). Rrythrocyte Cl-plasma Cl ratio rose by 30% in the sick and by 80% in healthy persons. The greatest rise in org. acids in healthy subjects occurs mainly in  $\beta$ -hydroxybutyric acid. (G. M. K.)

The free and bound glycogen content of different organs.  
A. M. Gashin (Med. Inst., Sverdlovsk, Russia).  
Bimonthly 11, 155-67 (1940); cf. C.A. 30, 7057. — The free and bound glycogen was determined in the following organs of the grown rabbit: liver, muscle, heart, lungs, kidney, spleen, and brain. The liver contained the lowest bound glycogen content (18%); muscle contained the highest (47%). Practically no bound glycogen was found in the kidney, brain, and spleen. The bound glycogen content increased after injection of insulin or adrenaline. 11 Private

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Ca

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514720011-0"

116

cc

Effect of sulfonamide on acid-base balance and blood carbonic anhydrase. A. M. Goshan (Med. Inst., Sverdlovsk). Byull. Epidemiol. Biol. Med. 26, 497-500 (1949); cf. Klin. Med. U.S.S.R. 1949, No. 3.—The leading factor in the disturbance of the acid-base balance in the blood after heavy dosage of sulfonamide appears to be the inactivation of carbonic anhydrase (I) of the kidneys, which causes decreased secretion of acidic urine and leads to accumulation of org. acids in the blood. Patients with various local suppurative infections received 5-8 g. sulfonamide daily; blood samples were taken 1, 3, and 5 days after the beginning of treatment and I detns. were done by the colorimetric method of Briakman-Krebs (rate of hydration of  $\text{CO}_2$ ). Total plasma  $\text{CO}_2$  drops by as much as 20% when therapy is started. The I activity drops steadily with the length of treatment and at the end of the 2-7 days of treatments may reach a value of 50% (or less) of normal. (G. M. Knolajeff)

116  
Briakman

GENKIN, A.M.

Nature of  $\beta$ -amylolysis of various glycogens. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.5:  
521-528 Sept-Oct 1952. (CLNL 25:1)

1. Department of Biochemistry of Sverdlovsk Medical Institute.

GENKIN, A.M.

The state of glycogen in the liver. Biokhimiya 18, 7-11 '53. (MLRA 6:1)  
(CA 47 no.16:8132 '53)

1. Med. Inst., Sverdlovsk.

GENKIN, A. M.

1) The in vitro formation of complex unions between glycogen and globulin of the liver. A. M. Genkin (Sverdlovsk Med. Inst.). *Biokhimiya* 19, 290-8(1954). [40,2]  
Glycogen and globulin easily enter into complex formation *in vitro*. The readiness with which the complex union takes place is greatest in the rabbit and the dog, less in the rat and guinea pig, and least in the cat and frog. Glycogen of starving rats is less susceptible to complex formation with globulin than that of rats receiving glucose and insulin prior to the expt. Glycogen of young rats enters into complex formation with globulin more readily than that of adult rats. There appears to be a parallelism between the susceptibility of glycogen to form complexes with globulin and the degree of its splitting by  $\alpha$ -amylase as well as the effect of I on the photometric properties. A direct relation is assumed between the glycogen susceptibility to form complexes with globulin and the av. length of the side chains of their mols. Liver glycogen enters into a complex union with globulin isolated from the liver and with the globulins of the exts., more readily if the globulin content is low.

B. S. Levine

GENKIN, A.M., UDINTSEV, N.A.

Effect of glutamic acid on the oxygen requirement of hypoxic animals [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.5 58-60 My '58  
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. S.A. Braylovskiy) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.P. Zverev). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chленом АМН СССР S.Ye. Severinym.  
(GLUTAMATES, effects,  
on oxygen requirement in exper. anoxia (Rus))  
(ANOXIA, experimental,  
eff. of glutamic acid on oxygen requirement (Rus))

GENKIN, A. M., Doc Biol Sci (diss) -- "The state of the glycogen in the liver and its ability to form complexes with proteins". Kiev, 1959. 21 pp (Acad Sci Ukr SSR, Dept of Biol Sci), 200 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 131)

GENKIN, A.M.; VOLKOV, M.S.

Reduction of methemoglobin by glutamic acid. Biul. eksp. biol. i med.  
47 no.3:50-52 Mr '59. (MIR 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. S.A. Braylovskiy) Sverdlovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.F. Zverev). Predstavlena deyst-  
vitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V. N. Chernigovskim.

(METHEMOGLOBINEMIA, exper.  
eff. of glutamic acid (Rus))

(GLUTAMATES, eff.  
on exper. methemoglobinemia (Rus))

GENKIN, A.M.; UDINTSEV, N.A.

Effect of glutamic acid on certain metabolic processes in states of hypoxia and during physical activity. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 47 no.8:56-58 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. S.A. Braylovskiy) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.P. Zverev) Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.  
(ANOXIA metab.)  
(EXERTION metab.)  
(GLUTAMATES pharmacol.)

GENKIN, A.M.; VOLKOV, M.S.

Inhibition of methemoglobin synthesis by glutamic acid. Biul.  
eksp. biol. i med. 49 no. 5:72-74 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. S.A. Brylovskiy) Sverdlovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.F. Zverev). Predstavleno  
deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.  
(HEMOGLOBIN) (GLUTAMIC ACID)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/67/063/002/0050/0052

AUTHOR: Genkin, A. M. (Professor; Head); Glotov, N. A.

ORG: Department of Biological Chemistry. Head-Prof. A.M. Genkin/,  
Sverdlovsk Medical Institute (Kafedra biologicheskoy khimii Sverdlov-  
skogo meditsinskogo instituta).TITLE: Effect of glutamic acid on the respiration and oxidative  
phosphorylation of liver mitochondria under normal and hypoxic conditionsSOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 63, no. 2,  
1967, 50-52TOPIC TAGS: biologic respiration, biologic metabolism, oxidative  
phosphorylation, hypoxia, mitochondria, glutamic acid, rat, lung diff., enzymeABSTRACT: Since aerobic enzymes are confined to mitochondria, it seemed desirable  
to investigate the effect of glutamic acid on the intensity of respiration  
and oxidative phosphorylation in liver mitochondria under normal  
and hypoxic conditions. Tests were conducted on 41 male white rats  
weighing 170-230 g. Experimental animals were given subcutaneous

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UDC: 615.739.64-092:[612.26+616.262:612.398.  
.145.1]:612.353.014.21

ACC NR: AP7007734

1 mg/g injections of sodium glutamate while control animals were given an equal dose of neutral solution. One group of rats (control and experimental animals) was decapitated three hr after injection while a second group was exposed to an altitude of 7000-8000 m for two hr in a pressure chamber. These animals had been exposed to hypoxia one hr after injection. Mitochondria were separated by differential centrifugation at a temperature of 0-5°C. Results of the experiment are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Thus far the mechanism of the stimulating effect of glutamic acid is not clear. If the oxidation of alphaketoglutaric acid occurs via enzymes on the inner surface of mitochondrial membranes, then the permeability of these membranes to a number of metabolites could have

Table 1. Effect of glutamic acid on the respiration and oxidative phosphorylation of liver mitochondria

Oxygen and phosphorus consumption (microatoms/1mgN/hr)	Normal		Hypoxia	
	Control (10)	Experimental (10)	Control (10)	Experimental (10)
Oxygen. . . . .	9.87±0.61	10.95±0.63	10.12±0.45	12.11±0.43
Phosphorus. . . .	33.40±1.82	36.72±1.82	32.59±2.16	36.61±1.88
P:O . . . . .	3.39±0.11	3.37±0.09	3.22±0.12	3.02±0.09

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Table 2. Effect of glutamic acid on the optical density of mitochondria separated from the livers of rats exposed to hypoxia (mean data; % of original extinction).

Time (min) from the mo- ment of mito- chondria sep- aration	Control (10)	Experi- mental (3)
0	100	100
10	95	99
20	91	93
30	90	90
40	88	82
50	85	83
60	85	85

a spontaneous effect on the intensity of respiration. Finally, injected glutamic acid could in one manner or another affect the activity of respiratory enzymes. These and other suppositions require further experimental confirmation. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. (CD)

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 21Jun65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 002/  
ATD PRESS: 5117

Card 3/3

Shelestko, Yu.A.  
GENKIN, A.M.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6181

Ural'skoye soveshchaniye po spektroskopii. 3d, Sverdlovsk, 1960.  
Materialy (Materials of the Third Ural Conference on Spectroscopy) Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 197 p. Errata slip inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii; and Ural'skiy dom tekhniki VSNTO.

Eds. (Title page): G. P. Skornyakov, A. B. Shayevich, and S. G. Bogomolov; Ed.: Gennadiy Pavlovich Skornyakov; Ed. of Publishing House: M. L. Kryzhova; Tech. Ed.: N. T. Mal'kova.

PURPOSE: The book, a collection of articles, is intended for staff members of spectral analysis laboratories in industry and scientific research organizations, as well as for students of related disciplines and for technologists utilizing analytical results.

COVERAGE: The collection presents theoretical and practical problems of the application of atomic and molecular spectral analysis in controlling the chemical composition of various materials in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, geology, chemical industry, and medicine. The authors express their thanks to G. V. Chentsova for help in preparing the materials for the press. References follow the individual articles.

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S/204/62/002/006/004/012  
E075/E192

AUTHORS: Genkin, A.N., Ogorodnikov, S.K., and Nentsov, M.S.

TITLE: Application of gas-liquid chromatography for the investigation of the interaction of hydrocarbons with polar substances

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.6, 1962, 837-844

TEXT: The authors used gas-chromatographic methods to establish a connection between the nature of C<sub>5</sub> hydrocarbons (solute) and the polar solvents as well as the intensity of their interaction. The interaction was considered to be related to the relative activity coefficients of the hydrocarbons dissolved in the solvents. The relative activity coefficients  $\gamma_{rel.}^o$  were determined from:

$$\gamma_{rel.}^o = \frac{v_{hc.C_5}^o}{v_{n.C_5H_{12}}^o} \times \frac{p_{hc.C_5}^o}{p_{n.C_5H_{12}}^o}$$

where:  $p_{hc.C_5}^o$  and  $p_{n.C_5H_{12}}^o$  are vapour pressures of a given C<sub>5</sub>

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hydrocarbon and n-pentane respectively;  $v_R^{hc.C_5}$  and  $v_R^{n.C_5H_{12}}$  are their retention volumes. The solvents investigated were: nitromethane, tetranitromethane, dimethylformamide, acetonitrile, aniline, nitrobenzole, benzonitrile and a high boiling perfluorohydrocarbon oil containing 0.2% H. The absolute activity coefficients for the paraffins, olefins and dienes in all the polar solvents tried are in the approximate ratio of 4:2:1 respectively. The polar solvents decrease the activity coefficients of the unsaturated hydrocarbon solutes from 6.14 to 0.89 in the following order: nitromethane > dimethylformamide > acetonitrile > aniline > nitrobenzole > benzonitrile > high boiling point perfluorohydrocarbon oil. This order does not follow the dipole moments of the solvents. There is, however, a strong direct correlation between the activity coefficients and the values of positive charges localized in the atom groups from which the electrons are donated to the acceptor groups. Thus the interaction with the polar solvents is a result of specific interaction of mobile  $\pi$ -electrons of the double bonds with the positively charged atoms of the polar solvents. Other factors influencing the interaction are due to

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steric factors (tetranitromethane gives lower activity coefficients than nitromethane, although the positive charge of the latter is smaller than that of tetranitromethane) and association of solvent molecules. The interaction of the solvent molecules with the solutes decreases if the solvent molecules associate. For the perfluorohydrocarbon oil the activity coefficients of hydrocarbons do not depend greatly on their nature, the activities decreasing with the degree of unsaturation. It is expected that this type of solute-solvent interaction will enable determination of the efficiency of separation and order of yield in gas-chromatographic methods.

There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva  
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic  
Rubber imeni S.V. Lebedev)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1962

Card 3/3

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by the chromatographic fractionation method. Vysokom.sosed.  
4 no.7:1088-1092 Jl '62. (ЖИРА 15:7)

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Analysis of mixtures of esters of perfluorinated carboxylic acids by gas-liquid chromatography. Trudy Kom. nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka. 13: 263-268 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

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(Esters)

(Fluorine compounds)

(Gas chromatography)

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Influence of polar substances on the relative volatility of  
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(MIRA 16:5)  
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Determination of the thermodynamic functions of interaction of substances with polar solvents by gas-liquid chromatography.  
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Determination of the stability constants of complexes formed by  
C<sub>4</sub> - C<sub>5</sub> hydrocarbons with silver nitrate by the method of gas-  
liquid chromatography. Neftekhimiia 5 no.6:897-901 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:2)

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[The APM-2 automatic program control unit] Avtomaticheskii program-  
myi mekhanizm APM-2. Leningrad, 1961. 21 p. (Leningradskii Dom  
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GFTIN, B. I.

PA 54/49746

USER/Engineering

Fuel Conservation

Heat Exchangers

Nov 48

"An Effective Arrangement for Utilizing the Condensate Heat of a Three-Housing Evaporating Unit of the Chlorine Industry Using Heat Exchangers of the 'Pipe-within-a-Pipe' Type," B. I. Genkin, Eng., ORGEM, 2 pp

"Prom Emerget" No 11

By subject arrangement, alkali entering evaporator undergoes two-stage preheating before entering the first housing of the unit. First stage consists of

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USER/Engineering (Contd)

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two heat exchangers: one is heated by the condensate released by the "rapid-apparatus," the other by the condensate entering from the second housing of the unit. Second stage consists of one heat exchanger, heated by the condensate of the first housing. Alkali enters evaporator from second stage.

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